

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE

VOLUME 6.

The Daily Gazette
ESTABLISHED EVERY EVENING, EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
BULT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

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CHARLES HOWE, HIRAM BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Jan'y 28, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?—
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

More Unfavorable News from Galveston.

The pirate Alabama has appeared at Galveston, and has captured the gunboat Hatteras, the latter carrying four guns. This, it appears, was done in the midst of the federal fleet, now off that port. The Alabama proceeded to sea, and if the Hatteras was not badly injured, is now manned by rebels, and is an addition to their navy. Our navy is losing its prestige, and must soon perform some exploit worthy of its name, or sink in public estimation.

Galveston is now in possession of 7,000 rebels, under Magruder, and so well fortified that it will require a large force to drive him out. Delays and incompetency on the part of our commanders has caused this state of things.

A Secret Conspiracy of Traitors in the West.

Our readers will not fail to peruse an article under this head from the Cleveland Herald. We have reason to believe that there is such an organization throughout the northwest, that it has existed over since the war commenced, and that its numbers are increasing. The Chicago Journal says this society has a branch in that city, and that a detective officer has a full list of names of members and officers nearly ready for publication. We doubt not that such lists may be made in all towns of any considerable size in the west, and it shows to what an extent the enemies of the government have become organized.

The Programme of the Northern Traitors.

Since the rebels avow that they will accept no terms of peace except upon the basis of an acknowledgement of their independence, what do the democrats who continue to oppose the war mean to do?

We answer that their programme is to acknowledge the independence of the south, then secede from the northern republic and join Jeff Davis' confederacy.

The continued opposition to the war, by every means at hand, whether fair or foul, on the part of these men, is sufficient to justify the conclusion to which we have arrived, since it is known that the establishment of the national authority in the revolted states can only be obtained through war. The democratic talk everywhere is, "stop the war, you can never conquer the south." The response from Richmond is, "we will never lay down our arms short of absolute independence." This being the case, as none can deny, those who clamorously ask for peace, are in favor of the southern cause.

That the leaders of the peace party in the north mean a reconstruction, by attaching the northwest to the southern confederacy can be known by their sentiments, which are beginning to be boldly uttered. They all tend in this direction; especially when we will all feel better.

We are on half rations, but never mind a better time is coming for us, and then we will all feel better.

I see by letters which were captured in the rebel camps at Murfreesboro that the white non-slaveholders of the south begin to think that the rebel leaders mean to make them do the fighting, bear all the toils and hardships of camp life, while the slaveocracy will reap all the rewards of such efforts. The men of humble means here are in great commotion about the act of the rebel congress which permits a man owning twenty slaves to stay at home while his neighbors who owns only nineteen must enter the service.

I must close and cut wood for the night.

J. M. KIMBALL.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.—About 1,500 prisoners on two trains, by the St. Louis road, reached this city at one o'clock p. m., to day, in charge of Col. Hawkins, of the 11th Kentucky regiment, with a detachment of 120 men as guard. The Col. started with near 1,800 prisoners, nine of whom were drowned by falling or jumping into the river, fourteen died, and about twenty missing. Sixty-one officers were sent to Camp Chase. Two hundred and three took the oath of allegiance in St. Louis and were left there, and 126 sick were left in hospital there. There are a few sick now with them, under care of Dr. Hunt, of Mount City hospital, who has had the entire care of the sick from that place. There is no marked difference between the appearance of these and other prisoners we have had here. Most of them wear the "butternut," and the same cadaverous visage. Many of them, however, are conscripts, and say anxious to take the oath. Two hundred of them did so in St. Louis, and all who will be allowed to here, for this purpose?

EMPLOYING NEGROES FOR THE WAR.—Mr. Stevens has reported a bill in the house to raise and equip 150,000 soldiers of African descent, for five years. Upon a motion to postpone the bill till the 3d of March, the yea was 51 against 80. It is to be immediately considered. We hope it may pass, and that some competent military commander who has faith in the plan will be assigned to the duty of organizing the African army. We are convinced that nothing but this will prevent a draft very soon for more white soldiers.

A NATIONAL GUARD.—Senator Wilson has introduced an important bill providing for the organization of a volunteer force in the several states, to be called National Guards of the United States, to consist of 200 regiments of twelve companies, each company of 100 men, divided among the states *pro rata*.

Enlistments can embrace men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years, of the United States.

Each regiment is divided into three battalions, the officers consisting of colonel, lieutenant colonel, three majors, and twelve captains, to be appointed by the governors of the several states. Any part of this force may be ordered into the service of the United States by the President, during any war, invasion or rebellion.

Trust not the man who promises with an oath.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

In Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook's Headquarters, Camp 3 miles from Murfreesboro, Tenn. 1863.

Edwards Gazette.—The "sunny south" has been having and is still having a touch of the cool weather which is so frequent in more northern and more civilized regions. On the 14th instant the rain, which had been threatening for several days to come down on the heads of cornfields and loyalists, began to fall in torrents. It seemed as though the windows of heaven were really open and the flood descending through them on both the just and the unjust on the rebel and the federal. Our camp fires were extinguished in an instant, our tents flooded notwithstanding the precautionary trenches, all hands turned out and for a while spades and shovels were in great demand to dig deeper trenches to convey away the water which rushed in a torrent down the side hill above our camp. When I laid down at night I put my rubber blanket over me and as I awoke during the night I would shake off the water which had dripped through the tent and stood in pools on my blankets. This storm lasted for nearly two days, when it turned into snow and the air became cold. The Stone River rose the first twelve hours of the storm about seven feet. The ground yesterday was covered with snow, but the sun has thawed it off yesterday and to-day. The ponds are still frozen so hard that hundreds of joyous soldiers were to day busy skating.

(Signed). LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 57.

Special to the Chicago Journal.—Judge Chapman, of Ottawa, fell from a platform sleeping car, near El Paso, Illinois Central railroad, on his way to Springfield, early this morning. He is supposed to be killed, and his body is to be taken to Boston, to-day, taking with him authority to raise a regiment of "niggers."

Mr. Franklin has issued a farewell address to his troops, closing as follows:

"In severing a connection which you have made so dear, he asks that no one will believe that he voluntarily parts with you in the face of the enemy."

A letter from Key West says: The news from Galveston is that already have the rebels so heavily fortified the place that taking possession of it for the present is impossible.

They have no doubt secured the batteries of the Harriet Lane and Westfield and have in the city of Galveston 7000 men under Gen. Magruder.

A Key West letter of the 22d states that the United States steamer San Jacinto and Oneida will go to sea, to day, in search of the pirate, and may be successful. For the information of those interested I may say there is not one United States ship or war between the Florida Reefs and the coast of Cuba.

A letter from Yorktown, Jan. 26th, states that last week two deserters who came into our lines reported Gen. Wise with 8,000 men within six miles of Williamsburg and advancing on Yorktown, to take revenge for the late cavalry raid made to White House, but Gen. Wise changed his mind, undoubtedly from prudent reasons.

Mr. Douglas, in a letter to a friend concerning the alleged matrimonial rumors about her, says, "I hope you will think enough of me not to allow any one ever to say such a thing in your presence without resentment."

The democrats in the house have invited

Johnson and Sheean, the Galena men, notorious for having been arrested for treason, to address them to night in the repre-

sentative's hall.

Mr. Fuller introduced a bill incorporating a chamber of commerce at Chicago; also a bill relative to the Pawners' Bank, at Chicago.

The house passed a resolution to print five thousand copies of the Governor's message.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.

The exciting and protracted contest for speaker of the lower house of the legislature, is at an end. Callicott, of Brooklyn, the war-democratic candidate, was this morning elected.

Mr. Callicott on taking the chair returned

for the honor, stating that an organization could not be effected without compromise, and for that reason he felt bound to accept the nomination, that his actions would refute the slanders heaped upon him, and while he professed continued fidelity to the democratic party, he should discharge his duty faithfully and impartially.

The house then proceeded to the election of other officers, and all the republicans were elected.—Mr. Callicott voting with them.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

The steamer Mary A. Boardman has arrived from New Orleans the 11th, and Key West the 20th inst. She brings Galveston advice to the 17th inst., brought to Key West by the steamer Northern Light from New Orleans.

On the 17th the United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn, in company with six other federal steamers, were off Galveston. They saw a steamer in the offing. The steamer Hatteras immediately got under way to speak her, and when within hailing distance asked who she was, and received an answer, "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Spitfire."

The commander of the Hatteras told them to wait and he would send a boat to her, and had just lowered a boat, with an officer and crew in her, when the steamer opened her broadside and fired into the Hatteras.

The Brooklyn started in pursuit of the stranger, but night coming on, she lost sight of her and was compelled to give up the chase.

On returning, she found the Hatteras sunk in nine fathoms of water. The officers of the Mary Boardman were unable to give further particulars.

The steamer was no doubt the pirate Alabama. The Hatteras was merely a transport, but carried four guns of light calibre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26.

The steamer Senator arrived from Panama.

She reports that four French vessels bombarded Acapulco three days, commencing on the 16th. The fire was returned from one fort, doing some damage. The people abandoned the town. But thirteen Mexicans were killed. The fort was finally silenced, when one hundred sailors landed and spiked the guns. The fleet then left.

Four Monks, Jan. 23.

The schooner recently captured near Yorktown by the U. S. gunboat Malakas, left here to-day for Baltimore.

The schooner, when captured, was carrying a rebel mail to a point near the White House.

The iron-clad Nabat arrived at Hampton Roads this morning. The storm has cleared away and the weather is very fine and mild.

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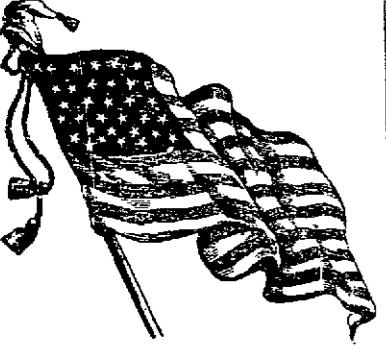
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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Wednesday Evening, Jan 28, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

More Unfavorable News from Galveston.

The pirate Alabama has appeared at Galveston, and has captured the gunboat Hatters, the latter carrying four guns. This, it appears, was done in the midst of the federal fleet, now off that port. The Alabama proceeded to sea, and if the Hatters was not badly injured, is now manned by rebels, and is an addition to their navy. Our navy is losing its prestige, and must soon perform some exploit worthy of its name, or sink in public estimation.

Galveston is now in possession of 7,000 rebels, under Magruder, and so well fortified that it will require a large force to drive him out. Delays and incompetency on the part of our commanders has caused this state of things.

A Secret Conspiracy of Traitors in the West!

Our readers will not fail to peruse an article under this head from the Cleveland Herald. We have reason to believe that there is such an organization throughout the northwest, that it has existed ever since the war commenced, and that its numbers are increasing. The Chicago Journal says this society has a branch in that city, and that a detective officer has a full list of names of members and officers nearly ready for publication. We doubt not that such lists may be made in all towns of any considerable size in the west, and it shows to what an extent the enemies of the government have become organized.

The Programme of the Northern Traitors.

Since the rebels avow that they will accept no terms of peace except upon the basis of an acknowledgement of their independence, what do the democrats who continue to oppose the war mean to do?

We answer that their programme is to acknowledge the independence of the south, then secede from the northern republic and join Jeff. Davis' confederacy.

The continued opposition to the war, by every means at hand, whether fair or foul, on the part of these men, is sufficient to justify the conclusion to which we have arrived, since it is known that the establishment of the national authority in the revolted states can only be obtained through war. The democratic talk everywhere is, "stop the war, you can never conquer the south." The response from Richmond is, "we will never lay down our arms short of absolute independence." This being the case, as none can deny, those who clamorously ask for peace, are in favor of the southern cause.

That the leaders of the peace party in the north mean reconstruction, by attaching the northwest to the southern confederacy can be known by their sentiments, which are beginning to be boldly uttered. They all tend in this direction; especially can it be seen in the recent onslaught upon New England, which is to be left out of the reconstituted republic—unless the people of that locality change their opinions on slavery.

This is the question that the people must now meet and put down, or the cause of our country is lost. How is it to be done? That is more easily asked than answered, but in the mean time let loyal people consider what is best to be done, and not wait too long, hoping that something will turn up to save the country without their aid. The time is coming when thinking, and cogitating, and hoping, will do no good—the hour approaches when those who are for a united republic and the supremacy of the constitution and the laws, must act. When will they begin to organize themselves for this purpose?

EMPLOYING NEGROES FOR THE WAR.—Mr. Stevens has reported a bill in the house to raise and equip 150,000 soldiers of African descent, for five years. Upon a motion to postpone the bill till the 3d of March, the ~~bill~~ was 45 against 80. It is to be immediately considered. We hope it may pass, and that some competent military commander who has faith in the plan will be assigned to the duty of organizing the African army. We are convinced that nothing but this will prevent a draft very soon for more white soldiers.

A NATIONAL GUARD.—Senator Wilson has introduced an important bill providing for the organization of a volunteer force in the several states, to be called National Guards of the United States, to consist of 200 regiments of twelve companies, each company of 100 men, divided among the states *pro rata*.

Enlistments can embrace men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-five years, citizens of the United States.

Each regiment is divided into three battalions, the officers consisting of colonel, lieutenant colonel, three majors, and twelve captains, to be appointed by the governors of the several states. Any part of this force may be ordered into the service of the United States by the President, during any war, invasion or rebellion.

Trust not the man who promises with an oath.

MAJ. GEN. A. McD. McCook's HEADQUARTERS,
In Camp 3 miles from Murfreesboro, Tenn. 1863.

Editors Gazette.—The "sunny south" has been having and is still having a touch of the cool weather which is so frequent in more northern and more civilized regions. On the 14th instant the rain, which had been threatening for several days to come down on the heads of cornfields and loyalists, began to fall in torrents. It seemed as though the windows of heaven were really open and the flood descending through them on both the just and the unjust, on the rebel and the federal. Our camp fires were extinguished in an instant, our tents flooded notwithstanding the precautionary trenches, all hands turned out and for a while spades and shovels were in great demand to dig deeper trenches to convey away the water which rushed in a torrent down the side hill above our camp. When I laid down at night I put my rubber blanket over me and as I awoke during the night I would shake off the water which had dripped through the tent and stood in pools on my blankets. This storm lasted for nearly two days, when it turned into snow and the air became cold. The Stone River rose the first twelve hours of the storm about seven feet. The ground yesterday was covered with snow, but the sun has thawed it off yesterday and to day. The ponds are still frozen so hard that hundreds of joyous soldiers were to day busily skating.

(Signed.) LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.
SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 37.

Special to the Chicago Journal.—Judge Champlin, of Ottawa, fell from a platform sleeping car, near El Paso, Illinois Central railroad, on his way to Springfield, early this morning. He is supposed to be killed, as a freight train followed the passenger car.

Mrs. Douglas, in a letter to a friend concerning the alleged matrimonial rumors about her, says, "I hope you will think enough of me not to allow any one ever to say such a thing in your presence without resentment."

The democrats in the house have invited Johnson and Sheean, the Galena men, notorious for having been arrested for treason, to address them to-night in the representatives' hall.

Mr. Fuhrer introduced a bill incorporating a chamber of commerce at Chicago; also a bill relative to the "Pawners" Bank, at Chicago.

The house passed a resolution to print five thousand copies of the Governor's message.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26. The exciting and protracted contest for the lower house of the legislature, is at an end. Callicott, of Brooklyn, the war-democrat candidate, was this morning elected.

Mr. Callicott, on taking the chair returned thanks for the honor, stating that an organization could not be effected without compromise, and for that reason he felt bound to accept the nomination, that his actions would refute the slanders heaped upon him, and while he professed continued fidelity to the democratic party, he should discharge his duty faithfully and impartially.

The house then proceeded to the election of other officers, and all the republicans were elected—Mr. Callicott voting with them.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26. The steamer Mary A. Boardman has arrived from New Orleans the 14th, and Key West the 20th inst. She brings Galveston advised to the 17th inst., brought 15° Key west by the steamer Northern Light from New Orleans.

On the 17th the United States sloop-of-war Brooklyn, in company with six other federal steamers, were off Galveston. They saw a steamer in the offing. The steamer Hatters immediately got under way to speak her, and when within hailing distance asked who she was, and received an answer, "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Spitfire."

The commander of the Hatters told them to wait and he would send a boat to her, and had just lowered a boat, with an officer and crew in her, when the steamer opened her broadsides and fired into the Hatters.

The Brooklyn started in pursuit of the steamer, but, night coming on, she lost sight of her and was compelled to give up the chase.

On returning, she found the Hatters sunk in nine fathoms of water. The officers of the Mary Boardman were unable to give further particulars.

The steamer was no doubt the pirate Alabama. The Hatters was merely a transport, but carried four guns of light calibre.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26. The steamer Senora arrived from Panama. She reports that four French vessels bombarded Acapulco three days, commencing on the 16th. The fire was returned from one fort, doing some damage. The people abandoned the town. But thirteen Mexicans were killed. The fort was finally silenced, when one hundred sailors had cut and spiked the guns. The fleet then left.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 25. The schooner recently captured near Yorktown by the U. S. gunboat Malaska, left here to day for Baltimore.

The schooner, when captured, was carrying a rebel mail to a point near the White House.

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To-Day's Report. (Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

SENATE.—Mr. Sherman offered an amendment that if any person not in the military and naval service of the United States, and not subject to the articles of war, who shall be arrested in any state or district wherein the process of the courts is not obstructed during the rebellion, for aiding the rebellion, or obstructing the execution of any law or military order, shall be discharged unless within ten days charges are filed in the clerk's office of the district where he is arrested, and it shall be the duty of the judge to discharge such person or hold him to bail as he may deem necessary for the safety of the country. Bill passed—33 against 7.

Adjourned at 10:30 P. M.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

A letter in the Times from Port Royal 24th, says: The steamer Honduras arrived here, yesterday, from New Orleans, with an urgent request from General Banks to the commanding general for a large supply of entrenching tools of all descriptions. From this we infer that the capture of Fort Hudson, of which we have been hoping to hear, is yet a long way in the future.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.

A letter in the Herald states that Acting Master Partridge, of the gunboat Hatters, who was ordered to board the vessel speaking the latter, says he had not shovelled off a ship's breadth before the Alabama poured in her first broadside which was immediately replied to by the Hatters. This occurred just at dark. As the first broadside was exchanged, both vessels steamed ahead,

In speaking of a woman of large frame now-days, one refers, of course, to the size of her hoop'd shirt.

What kind of a man would you prefer for a guide on a dark night? A lantern-man, of course.

He who sows brambles must look well to his shoes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25. The following is the address of Gen. Burnside to the army:

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP NEAR PALMERS, Jan. 26, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 9.—By direction of the president of the United States, the commanding general this day transfers the command of this army to Maj. Gen. Joseph Hooker. The short time that he has directed our movements has not been fruitful of victory, nor any considerable advancement of our line, but it has again demonstrated an amount of courage, patience and endurance that, under more favorable circumstances, would have accomplished great results.

Continue to exercise these virtues, be true in your devotion to your country and the principles you have sworn to maintain. Give to the brave and skillful general who has long been identified with your organization, and who is now to command you, your full and cordial support and co-operation, and you will deserve success.

Your general is taking an affectionate leave of the army, from which he separates with so much regret, may be pardoned if he bids an especial farewell to his long and tried associates of the 9th corps. His prayers are that God may be with you and grant you continued success, until the rebellion is crushed.—By command of Maj. Gen. Burnside.

(Signed.) LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

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A letter from Yorktown, Jan. 26. The Harriet Lane and Westfield are the only steamers which have not yet reached Galveston.

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